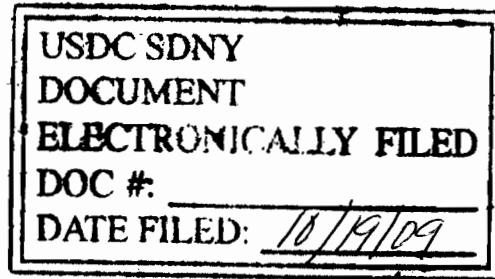


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK



IN RE SOUTH AFRICAN APARTHEID
LITIGATION

MEMORANDUM OPINION
& ORDER

02 MDL 1499 (SAS)

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This Document Relates to:
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KHULUMANI, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

- against -

BARCLAYS NATIONAL BANK LTD., *et*
al.,

Defendants.

03 Civ. 4524 (SAS)

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SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN, U.S.D.J.:

By opinion and order dated April 8, 2009 ("April Order"), defendants' consolidated motion to dismiss plaintiffs' Amended Complaint was granted in part and denied in part.¹ Plaintiffs' claims against one of the defendants, Union Bank

¹ See *In re South African Apartheid Litig.*, 617 F. Supp. 2d 228 (S.D.N.Y. 2009).

of Switzerland A.G. (“UBS”), were dismissed with prejudice.² UBS now moves for entry of final judgment pursuant to Rule 54(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiffs do not oppose the motion. For the reasons that follow, the motion is granted.

The Court must first ascertain whether it has jurisdiction to rule on UBS’s motion. Following this Court’s April Order, certain defendants (“appealing defendants” or “remaining defendants”), not including UBS, filed an appeal and petition for writ of mandamus with the Second Circuit. Though the denial of a motion to dismiss is ordinarily not a final appealable decision,³ on September 10, 2009, the Second Circuit stayed this Court’s proceedings pending the appeal. The appellate stay, however, does not deprive this Court of jurisdiction to entertain UBS’s Rule 54(b) motion. At the time the appealing defendants applied for the stay, and at the time the stay was entered, UBS was effectively no longer a party to any proceeding in this Court, having had all claims against it dismissed with prejudice. Thus, there are no substantive proceedings to be stayed in this Court

² See *id.* at 269-70, 296.

³ See *Wabtec Corp. v. Faiveley Transport Malmo AB*, 525 F.3d 135, 137-38 (2d Cir. 2008) (Walker, Cabranes, Raggi, JJ.) (“[The] denial of a motion to dismiss, even when the motion is based upon jurisdictional grounds, is not immediately reviewable.” (quoting *Catlin v. United States*, 324 U.S. 229, 236 (1945))).

that concern UBS. Entry of a Rule 54(b) judgment in these circumstances, moreover, does not offend the policy of maintaining the status quo that underlies appellate stays.⁴ UBS is not a party to the pending appeal, and no issue currently before the Second Circuit would be affected by the entry of a Rule 54(b) judgment. Entry of a Rule 54(b) judgment may even enhance the appellate process inasmuch as it would afford plaintiffs the opportunity to appeal from the dismissal of their claims against UBS.

Under Rule 54(b), “a district court may certify a final judgment where: (1) there are multiple claims or parties; (2) at least one claim or the rights and liabilities of at least one party has been determined; and (3) there is an express determination that there is no just reason for delay.”⁵ A partial judgment should not be entered without careful consideration of the strong federal policy against piecemeal appeals. The power to make a Rule 54(b) certification “should be used only in the infrequent harsh case where there exists some danger of hardship or

⁴ See *Nken v. Holder*, — U.S. —, 129 S. Ct. 1749, 1758 (2009) (“A stay simply suspend[s] judicial alteration of the status quo” (alteration in original; quotation marks omitted)).

⁵ *Transportation Workers Union, Local 100 v. N.Y. City Transit Auth.*, 505 F.3d 226, 230 (2d Cir. 2007).

injustice through delay which would be alleviated by immediate appeal.”⁶ The power is to “be exercised sparingly.”⁷

Not only are there multiple claims and multiple parties here, this action is consolidated with other actions.⁸ As noted, all claims against UBS were dismissed with prejudice without opportunity to amend pursuant to the April Order. Therefore, the claims against UBS were finally determined.

The Court expressly finds that there is no just reason for delay. *First*, the claims against UBS are separable from the claims against the remaining defendants and could be decided independently from the other claims.⁹ They are based on distinct allegations that do not relate to the conduct of the remaining defendants and could be severed from the remaining allegations. *Second*, because all claims against UBS were dismissed with prejudice, there is no reason that UBS should remain part of this protracted — and now stayed — litigation. *Third*, the

⁶ *Grand River Enter. Six Nations, Ltd. v. Pryor*, 425 F.3d 158, 165 (2d Cir. 2005) (citation omitted).

⁷ *O’Bert ex. rel. O’Bert v. Vargo*, 331 F.3d 29, 41 (2d Cir. 2003).

⁸ *See In re South African Apartheid Litig.*, 617 F. Supp. 2d at 240-45.

⁹ *See Ginett v. Computer Task Group, Inc.*, 962 F.2d 1085, 1096 (2d Cir. 1992) (“When the claims are ‘separable’ or ‘extricable’ from each other, there is generally no reason to disturb the district court’s exercise of its discretion [under Rule 54(b)].”).

remaining defendants are seeking appellate review from the denial of their motion to dismiss. Should plaintiffs choose to appeal from the April Order, the opportunity to have their appeal heard roughly simultaneously with the pending appeal would serve the interest of sound judicial administration by helping to avoid piecemeal appeals.

CONCLUSION

UBS's motion for Rule 54(b) certification is granted. The Clerk of the Court is directed to enter a final judgment dismissing the claims against UBS.

SO ORDERED.



Shira A. Scheindlin
U.S.D.J.

Dated: New York, New York
October 19, 2009

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